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(54) TRANSPARENT PROTECTIVE FILM FOR POLARIZING PLATE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME, POLARIZING PLATE, OPTICAL FILM AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE USING THE POLARIZING PLATE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a transparent protective film for a polarizing plate free of any trouble related to saponification treatment and a method for manufacturing the same.

SOLUTION: The transparent protective film for the polarizing plate is disposed on at least one surface of a polarizer via an adhesive layer and is characterized by having >0.75 ratio of constitutive elements (oxygen ratio/carbon ratio) on a surface of the transparent protective film for the polarizing plate adhering to the polarizer measured by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy.



## LEGAL STATUS

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DRAWINGS

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[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



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[Translation done.]

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]****[0001]**

**[Field of the Invention]** This invention relates to the transparence protection film for polarizing plates, and its manufacture approach. Moreover, it is related with the polarizing plate using the transparence protection film for polarizing plates concerned. It can form a liquid crystal display, using the polarizing plate of this invention as the optical film which is independent [ this ] or carried out the laminating of this.

**[0002]**

**[Description of the Prior Art]** It is indispensable to the both sides of the glass substrate which forms the outermost surface of a liquid crystal panel from the image formation method to arrange a polarizer, and the polarizing plate which generally stuck transparence protection films, such as triacetyl cellulose, on the polarizer which consists of dichroism matter, such as a polyvinyl alcohol system film and iodine, is used for the liquid crystal display.

**[0003]** The triacetyl cellulose film used as said transparence protection film and the polyvinyl alcohol system film used as a polarizer do not have a good adhesive property. Therefore, when a triacetyl cellulose film is immersed in lye, what saponified the front face and has improved the adhesive property is used. However, risk is accompanied by saponification processing in order to use a high-concentration alkali solution, also to the facility, a load is large and troubles, such as failure, tend to generate it. Moreover, if saponification processing is performed for a long time, the concentration of an alkali solution may fall, and the adhesive improvement effect by saponification processing may become inadequate. Furthermore, there was a problem of generating a lot of waste water in disposal of a spent caustic solution.

**[0004]**

**[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]** This invention aims at offering the transparence protection film for polarizing plates without the problem concerning saponification processing, and its manufacture approach. Moreover, it aims at offering the polarizing plate using the transparence protection film for polarizing plates concerned. Furthermore, it aims at offering the optical film which carried out the laminating of said polarizing plate, and a liquid crystal display.

**[0005]**

**[Means for Solving the Problem]** this invention persons came to complete a header and this invention for the ability of said purpose to be attained by using the transparence protection film shown below, as a result of repeating examination wholeheartedly that said technical problem should be solved.

**[0006]** That is, this invention is a transparence protection film for polarizing plates prepared in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line, and it is related with the transparence protection film for polarizing plates with which the configuration element ratio by the polarizer of a polarizing plate transparence protection film and the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of the field to paste up is characterized by being  $>(\text{ratio of ratio/carbon of oxygen}) 0.75$ .

**[0007]** As for said transparence protection film for polarizing plates, it is desirable that it is a triacetyl cellulose film.

**[0008]** Moreover, this invention is the manufacture approach of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates formed in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line, and relates to the manufacture approach of said transparence protection film for polarizing plates characterized by carrying

out exposure processing of the polarizer of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates, and the field to paste up by ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 200nm or less.

[0009] Moreover, this invention is the manufacture approach of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates formed in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line, and relates to the manufacture approach of said transparence protection film for polarizing plates characterized by ozonizing the polarizer of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates, and the field to paste up.

[0010] Moreover, this invention relates to the polarizing plate characterized by preparing said transparence protection film for polarizing plates in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line.

[0011] Moreover, this invention relates to the optical film with which the at least one-sheet laminating of said polarizing plate is carried out.

[0012] Furthermore, this invention relates to the liquid crystal display characterized by using said polarizing plate or the optical film.

[0013] It finds out the surface rate of an oxygen ratio increasing, carrying out hydrophilization of that with which the configuration element ratio by the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of the front face is satisfied of  $>(\text{ratio of ratio/carbon of oxygen}) 0.75$ , it raising an anchor effect with the polarizer of a hydrophilic property, and getting by performing ultraviolet treatment with a wavelength of 200nm or less or ozonization instead of above-mentioned this invention carrying out saponification processing of the front face of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates. The case where it is set to  $>(\text{ratio of ratio/carbon of oxygen}) 0.78$  is suitable for especially the front face of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates. On the other hand, since there is a possibility that a transparence protection film may deteriorate when the value of (the ratio of the ratio/carbon of oxygen) becomes high too much, it is suitable to consider as the range used as (the ratio of oxygen) / (carbonaceous ratio)  $<0.9$ .

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] As the transparence protection film 3 for polarizing plates of this invention is shown in drawing 1, the polarizer 1 and the field to paste up are the processing side a where ultraviolet treatment or ozonization was performed. As the polarizing plate of this invention is shown in drawing 2, the transparence protection film 3 shown in said drawing 1 through a glue line 2 is formed in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer 1 so that the processing side a may be on a polarizer 1 side. In drawing 2, although the transparence protection film 3 is formed in one side of a polarizer 1, the transparence protection film 3 may be formed in the both sides of a polarizer 1.

[0015] Especially a polarizer is not restricted but various kinds of things can be used for it. Polyene system oriented films, such as the thing and the dehydration processing object of polyvinyl alcohol which dichroism matter, such as iodine and dichromatic dye, was made to stick to hydrophilic high polymer films, such as a polyvinyl alcohol system film, a partial formal-ized polyvinyl alcohol system film, and an ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer system partial saponification film, and carried out uniaxial stretching to them as a polarizer, for example, and a demineralization acid-treatment object of a polyvinyl chloride, etc. are raised. The polarizer which consists of dichroism matter, such as a polyvinyl alcohol system film and iodine, also in these is suitable. Although especially the thickness of these polarizers is not restricted, generally it is about 5-80 micrometers.

[0016] The polarizer which dyed and carried out uniaxial stretching of the polyvinyl alcohol system film with iodine can dye polyvinyl alcohol by being immersed in the water solution of iodine, and can produce it by extending by 3 to 7 times the former length. It can also be immersed in water solutions, such as a boric acid and potassium iodide, if needed. Furthermore, before dyeing, it may be immersed in water and a polyvinyl alcohol system film may be rinsed if needed. It is effective in preventing ununiformities, such as nonuniformity of dyeing, by being able to wash dirt and the antiblocking agent of a polyvinyl alcohol system film front face by rinsing a polyvinyl alcohol system film, and also making a polyvinyl alcohol system film swell. After iodine dyes extension, it may be performed, and even if it extends dyeing, after giving up and extending, iodine may dye it. It can extend also in water solutions, such as a boric acid and potassium iodide, and a water bath.

[0017] As for the transparence protection film prepared in one side or the both sides of said polarizer, what is excellent in transparency, a mechanical strength, thermal stability, moisture electric shielding nature, isotropy, etc. is desirable. As an ingredient of a transparence protection film, styrene system polymers, such

as acrylic polymers, such as cellulose system polymers, such as polyester system polymers, such as polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylenenaphthalate, diacetyl cellulose, and triacetyl cellulose, and polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene, and an acrylonitrile styrene copolymer (AS resin), a polycarbonate system polymer, etc. are raised, for example. Moreover, the polyolefine which has polyethylene, polypropylene, a cyclo system, or norbornene structure, The polyolefine system polymer like ethylene propylene rubber, a vinyl chloride system polymer, Amide system polymers, such as nylon and aromatic polyamide, an imide system polymer, A sulfone system polymer, a polyether sulphone system polymer, a polyether ether ketone system polymer, A polyphenylene sulfide system polymer, a vinyl alcohol system polymer, It is raised as an example of the polymer in which the blend object of a vinylidene-chloride system polymer, a vinyl butyral system polymer, an ant rate system polymer, a polyoxymethylene system polymer, an epoxy system polymer, or said polymer etc. forms said transparence protection film. What film-ized a heat-curing mold thru/or ultraviolet curing mold resin, etc., such as acrylic, an urethane system, an acrylic urethane system, and an epoxy system, a silicone system, is raised.

[0018] Generally, the thickness of a transparence protection film is 500 micrometers or less, and its 1-300 micrometers are desirable. It is desirable to be especially referred to as 5-200 micrometers.

[0019] As a transparence protection film, cellulose system polymers, such as triacetyl cellulose, are more desirable than points, such as a polarization property and endurance. Especially a triacetyl cellulose film is suitable. In addition, when preparing a transparence protection film in the both sides of a polarizer, the transparence protection film which consists of the same polymer ingredient on the front reverse side may be used, and the transparence protection film which consists of a different polymer ingredient etc. may be used.

[0020] That the configuration element ratio of whose is  $>(\text{ratio of ratio/carbon of oxygen}) 0.75$  is used for the polarizer of a transparence protection film, and the front face to paste up. In order to use a transparence protection film as said front face, ultraviolet treatment with a wavelength of 200nm or less or special ozonization is made to generate and decompose ozone.

[0021] There are the approach of using a low-pressure mercury lamp, an approach using a xenon excimer lamp, etc. as approach of irradiating ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 200nm or less.

[0022] In the case of a low-pressure mercury lamp, wavelength (185nm and 254nm) of ultraviolet rays are irradiated, the ultraviolet rays which are 185nm generate ozone in response to the oxygen in air, ozone decomposes by 254nm ultraviolet rays, and active oxygen (O) is generated. Ultraviolet rays (185nm and 254nm) cut the chemical bond of a transparence protection film front face to coincidence, and when this reacts with active oxygen, hydrophilization of the surface rate of an oxygen ratio is increased and carried out. It is suitable to set further distance of a low-pressure mercury lamp and a transparence protection film to 10-80mm about 2-100mm on the occasion of ultraviolet treatment, and it is suitable for the ozone level to generate to adjust to about 10-500 ppm and further 50-400 ppm. As a low-pressure mercury lamp, it can be used from the thing of an about [ 25W ] low output to the thing of an about [ 350W ] high output. For compaction of the ultraviolet-rays processing time, it is desirable to use the low-pressure mercury lamp of a high output. When the low-pressure mercury lamp of a high output is used. It is desirable to irradiate cooling so that it may be easy to generate heat and the fault of a transparence protection film deforming may not occur. In the case of a low-power output lamp, in the case of high power, the desirable processing time has about 30 - 300 seconds, and further 40 - 100 desirable seconds for about 3 - 30 minutes, and further 5 - 20 minutes.

[0023] In the case of a xenon excimer lamp, ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 172nm are irradiated, after generating ozone in response to the oxygen in air, it decomposes, and active oxygen (O) is generated. 172nm ultraviolet rays cut the chemical bond of a transparence protection film front face to coincidence, and when this reacts with active oxygen, hydrophilization of the surface rate of an oxygen ratio is increased and carried out. It is suitable to set distance of a xenon excimer lamp and a transparence protection film to about 0.5-5mm and further 1-4mm on the occasion of ultraviolet treatment, and it is suitable for the ozone level to generate to adjust to about 10-1000 ppm and further 20-800 ppm. Since the xenon excimer lamp uses the ultraviolet rays of short wavelength from the low-pressure mercury lamp, it is desirable to process for a short time that a protection film is easy to disassemble. Although the processing time is based on the output of a xenon excimer lamp etc., about 10 - 60 seconds and further 15 - its 50 seconds are desirable.

[0024] Under the ambient atmosphere separately adjusted to about 10-500 ppm of ozone levels with the ozone generator etc. other than processing by ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 200 nm or less, ozonization decomposes ozone with a high-pressure mercury lamp etc., makes active oxygen (O) generate, cuts the chemical bond of a transparence protection film to this and coincidence, when this reacts with active oxygen, can increase and can carry out hydrophilization of the surface rate of an oxygen ratio.

[0025] A rebound ace court layer, acid-resisting processing and sticking prevention, and diffusion thru/or processing aiming at an anti glare may be performed to the field (field which has not performed ultraviolet treatment etc.) on which the polarizer of said transparence protection film is not pasted up.

[0026] A polarizing plate front face gets damaged, and rebound ace court processing is performed for the purpose of prevention etc., and can be formed by the method which adds the hardening coat which is excellent in a degree of hardness, a slipping property, etc. according [ for example, ] to proper ultraviolet curing mold resin, such as acrylic and a silicone system, to the front face of a transparence protection film. Acid-resisting processing is performed for the purpose of acid resisting of the outdoor daylight on the front face of a polarizing plate, and formation of the antireflection film according to the former etc. can attain it. Moreover, sticking prevention processing is performed for the purpose of adhesion prevention with an adjacent layer.

[0027] Moreover, anti glare processing is performed for the purpose of prevention of outdoor daylight reflecting on the surface of a polarizing plate, and checking a check by looking of the polarizing plate transmitted light etc., and can be formed by giving detailed irregularity structure to the front face of a transparence protection film by the method with proper surface roughening method according [ for example, ] to a sandblasting method or an embossing method, combination method of a transparence particle, etc. Transparence particles, such as an organic system particle which the conductive thing which consists of the silica whose mean diameter is 0.5-50 micrometers, for example, an alumina, a titania, a zirconia, tin oxide, indium oxide, cadmium oxide, antimony oxide, etc. as a particle which formation of said surface detailed irregularity structure is made to contain also becomes from the polymer for which a bridge is not constructed [ a certain inorganic system particle, bridge formation, or ], are used. when forming surface detailed irregularity structure, generally the amount of the particle used is 2 - 50 weight section extent to the transparence resin 100 weight section which forms surface detailed irregularity structure, and 5 - 25 weight section is desirable -- it comes out. An anti glare layer may serve as the diffusion layers (viewing-angle expansion function etc.) for diffusing the polarizing plate transmitted light and expanding a viewing angle etc.

[0028] In addition, said acid-resisting layer, a sticking prevention layer, a diffusion layer, an anti glare layer, etc. can be prepared in the transparence protection film itself, and also it can also be separately prepared as a thing of another object with transparent protection layer as an optical layer.

[0029] Various kinds of drainage system adhesives can be used for adhesion processing with said polarizer and a transparence protection film. As drainage system adhesives, polyvinyl alcohol system adhesives, gelatin system adhesives, a vinyl system latex system, drainage system polyurethane, drainage system polyester, etc. can be illustrated. Said adhesives are usually used as adhesives which consist of a water solution.

[0030] Gel strength can raise increase and an adhesive property by containing a water-soluble cross linking agent in said adhesives. In polyvinyl alcohol system adhesives, water-soluble cross linking agents, such as a boric acid, a borax, glutaraldehyde, a melamine, and oxalic acid, can be contained. Moreover, in gelatin system adhesives, the water-soluble cross linking agent which has the amino group since gelatin is an amphoteric electrolyte containing the hydrolyzate of the collagen which is protein etc., a carboxyl group, and the functional group that reacts can be contained. For example, metals, such as the second iron-group, such as carvone KISHIRU compounds, such as amino compounds, such as aldehyde compounds, such as formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, and glyoxal, and a melamine, and oxalic acid, ketones, quinones, chromium, and aluminum, can be illustrated. Although especially the addition of a water-soluble cross linking agent is not restricted, they are usually below 40 weight sections to the solid content 100 weight section of principal members, such as gelatin and polyvinyl alcohol. It is 0.5 - 30 weight section preferably. Moreover, said adhesives can also change pH in order to advance bridge formation. Furthermore on the occasion of preparation of the water solution, additives, such as antiseptics, such as a formic acid, a phenol, a salicylic

acid, and a benzaldehyde, can be blended with said adhesives if needed.

[0031] The polarizing plate of this invention is manufactured by sticking the field and polarizer which were processed by said ultraviolet rays of a transference protection film etc. using adhesives. Spreading of adhesives may be performed to any of a transference protection film and a polarizer, and you may carry out to both. After lamination, a desiccation process is given and the glue line which consists of a spreading desiccation layer of a water solution is formed. A roll laminator etc. can perform lamination of a polarizer and a transference protection film. Although especially the thickness of a glue line is not restricted, it is usually about 0.05-5 micrometers.

[0032] In using gelatin system adhesives as adhesives, after applying and gelling, it is desirable to stick a polarizer and a transference protection film through the glue line formed of gelation. At an elevated temperature, the gelatin which was dissolving in homogeneity can prevent the flash of adhesives by applying gelatin system adhesives at an elevated temperature, making them gel by cooling after that, and sticking them using the property gelled at low temperature, and spreading of gelatin system adhesives can prevent the contamination to a polarizing plate or a manufacturing installation. Spreading of gelatin system adhesives is performed after gelatin has dissolved in homogeneity as a water solution. Usually, although the temperature which a gelatin water solution gels changes with concentration, additives, etc. of a gelatin water solution, it is usually 20-30 degrees C. Therefore, it is desirable to warm gelatin system adhesives to the elevated temperature exceeding 30 degrees C on the occasion of spreading of gelatin system adhesives, and to apply in the condition of having dissolved in homogeneity. It is 40-60 degrees C more preferably. In addition, since there is a possibility that gelatin may decompose when it becomes an elevated temperature not much, it is suitable to apply at the temperature of 60 degrees C or less. It cools at low temperature and it is made to gel from said elevated temperature in after applying gelatin system adhesives. The temperature which makes gelatin system adhesives gel is temperature lower than the setting temperature of a gelatin water solution. 20 degrees C or less of setting temperature are desirable, and it is 5-15 degrees C more preferably.

[0033] The polarizing plate of this invention can be used as an optical film which carried out the laminating to other optical layers on the occasion of practical use. Although there is especially no limitation about the optical layer, the optical layer by which have been used for formation of liquid crystal displays, such as a reflecting plate, a transfective plate, a phase contrast plate (the wavelength plate of one half, or a  $1/4$  grades is included), and a viewing-angle compensation film, etc., for example can be used one layer or more than two-layer. The polarizing plate with which it comes further to carry out the laminating of the improvement film in brightness to the elliptically-polarized-light plate with which it comes further to carry out the laminating of the phase contrast plate to the reflective mold polarizing plate with which it comes to carry out the laminating of a reflecting plate or the transfective reflecting plate to the polarizing plate of this invention further especially or a transfective type polarizing plate, and a polarizing plate or a circular polarization of light plate, the wide-field-of-view angle polarizing plate with which it comes to carry out the laminating of the viewing-angle compensation film to a polarizing plate further, or a polarizing plate is desirable.

[0034] A reflective mold polarizing plate is what prepared the reflecting layer in the polarizing plate, is for forming the liquid crystal display of the type which is made to reflect the incident light from a check-by-looking side (display side), and is displayed etc., can omit built-in of the light source of a back light etc., and has an advantage, such as being easy to attain thin shape-ization of a liquid crystal display. A method with the proper method which attaches the reflecting layer which becomes one side of a polarizing plate from a metal etc. through transparent protection layer etc. if needed can perform formation of a reflective mold polarizing plate.

[0035] What attached the foil and vacuum evaporation film which consist of reflexivity metals, such as aluminum, to one side of the transference protection film which carried out mat processing as an example of a reflective mold polarizing plate if needed, and formed the reflecting layer in it is raised. Moreover, said transference protection film is made to contain a particle, it considers as surface detailed irregularity structure, and what has the reflecting layer of detailed irregularity structure on it is raised. The reflecting layer of the above mentioned detailed irregularity structure diffuses incident light by scattered reflection, prevents directivity and the appearance [ GIRAGIRA / appearance ], and has the advantage which can



control the nonuniformity of light and darkness. Moreover, the transparence protection film of particle content has the advantage which is spread in case incident light and its reflected light penetrate it, and can control light-and-darkness nonuniformity more. Formation of the reflecting layer of the detailed irregularity structure in which the surface detailed irregularity structure of a transparence protection film was made to reflect can be performed by the approach of attaching a metal directly on the surface of transparent protection layer by methods with proper vacuum evaporatio method, plating method, etc., such as for example, a vacuum deposition method, an ion plating method, and a sputtering method, etc.

[0036] A reflecting plate can be replaced with the method directly given to the transparence protection film of the aforementioned polarizing plate, and can also be used for the proper film according to the bright film as a reflective sheet which comes to prepare a reflecting layer. In addition, since a reflecting layer consists of a metal, its use gestalt in the condition that the reflector was covered with the transparence protection film, the polarizing plate, etc. is usually more desirable than the point of fall prevention of the reflection factor by oxidation, as a result long-term continuation of an initial reflection factor, the point of evasion of separately an attachment of a protective layer, etc.

[0037] In addition, a transfective type polarizing plate can be obtained by considering as transfective type reflecting layers, such as a half mirror which reflects and penetrates light by the reflecting layer in the above. A transfective type polarizing plate can form the liquid crystal display of the type which is made to reflect the incident light from a check-by-looking side (display side), displays an image, and displays an image in a comparatively dark ambient atmosphere using the built-in light sources, such as a back light built in backside one of a transfective type polarizing plate, etc., when it is usually prepared in the background of a liquid crystal cell and uses a liquid crystal display etc. in a comparatively bright ambient atmosphere. That is, the transfective type polarizing plate is useful under a bright ambient atmosphere to formation of the liquid crystal display of the type which can save the energy of light source use, such as a back light, and can be used using the built-in light source for the bottom of a comparatively bright ambient atmosphere etc.

[0038] The elliptically-polarized-light plate or circular polarization of light plate with which it comes to carry out the laminating of the phase contrast plate to a polarizing plate further is explained. When change the linearly polarized light into elliptically polarized light or the circular polarization of light, changing elliptically polarized light or the circular polarization of light into the linearly polarized light or changing the polarization direction of the linearly polarized light, a phase contrast plate etc. is used. As a phase contrast plate which changes the linearly polarized light into the circular polarization of light especially, or changes the circular polarization of light into the linearly polarized light, it is  $1/4$  [ so-called ]. A wavelength plate ( $\lambda/4$  it is also called a plate) is used. One half A wavelength plate ( $\lambda/2$  it is also called a plate) is usually used, when changing the polarization direction of the linearly polarized light.

[0039] A elliptically-polarized-light plate compensates coloring (blue or yellow) produced by the birefringence of the liquid crystal layer of the Spa twist nematic (STN) mold liquid crystal display (prevention), and when [ that said coloring cannot be found ] indicating by monochrome, it is used effectively. Furthermore, what controlled the refractive index of three dimensions can also compensate coloring produced when the screen of a liquid crystal display is seen from across (prevention), and is desirable. A circular polarization of light plate is effectively used, when preparing the color tone of the image of the reflective mold liquid crystal display with which an image becomes color display, and it also has the function of acid resisting. What supported with the film the form birefringence film which comes to carry out extension processing of the film which consists of a polycarbonate, polyvinyl alcohol, polystyrene, polymethylmethacrylate, polypropylene, other polyolefines, polyarylate, and a proper polymer like a polyamide as an example of the above-mentioned phase contrast plate, the oriented film of a liquid crystal polymer, and the orientation layer of a liquid crystal polymer is raised. A phase contrast plate may be what may have the proper phase contrast according to the purposes of use, such as a thing aiming at compensation of for example, various wavelength plates, coloring by the birefringence of a liquid crystal layer, a viewing angle, etc., carried out the laminating of two or more sorts of phase contrast plates, and controlled optical properties, such as phase contrast.

[0040] Moreover, the above-mentioned elliptically-polarized-light plate and a reflective mold elliptically-polarized-light plate carry out the laminating of a polarizing plate or a reflective mold polarizing plate, and the phase contrast plate in proper combination. Although this elliptically-polarized-light plate etc. can be



formed also by carrying out the laminating of them separately one by one in the manufacture process of a liquid crystal display so that it may become the combination of a polarizing plate (reflective mold) and a phase contrast plate, some which were beforehand used as optical films, such as a elliptically-polarized-light plate, have like the above the advantage in which it excels in stability, laminating workability, etc. of quality, manufacture effectiveness, such as a liquid crystal display, is raised, and it deals.

[0041] A viewing-angle compensation film is a film for extending an angle of visibility so that an image may look comparatively clear, even when it is not perpendicular to a screen and the screen of a liquid crystal display is seen a little from the direction of slanting. It consists of what supported orientation layers, such as a liquid crystal polymer, for example on oriented films, such as a phase contrast film and a liquid crystal polymer, or a transparence base material as such a viewing-angle compensation phase contrast plate. To the phase contrast plate used in the direction of a field as a viewing-angle compensation film to the polymer film which has the birefringence extended by one shaft being used, the usual phase contrast plate The polymer film which has the birefringence extended by two shafts in the direction of a field, a polymer, a 2 direction oriented film like an inclination oriented film which have the birefringence which controlled the refractive index of the thickness direction which was extended by one shaft in the direction of a field, and was extended also in the thickness direction, etc. are used. The thing which pasted up the heat shrink film, for example on the polymer film, and processed [ extension-] or/and processed [ contraction-] the polymer film under the operation of the shrinkage force by heating as an inclination oriented film, the thing to which slanting orientation of the liquid crystal polymer was carried out are mentioned. The same thing as the polymer explained with the previous phase contrast plate is used, and the proper thing aiming at prevention of coloring etc., expansion of the angle of visibility of a right check by looking, etc. by change of the check-by-looking angle based on phase contrast by the liquid crystal cell can be used for the material raw material polymer of a phase contrast plate.

[0042] Moreover, the optical compensation phase contrast plate supported with the triacetyl cellulose film can use preferably the optical anisotropy layer which consists of an orientation layer of a liquid crystal polymer, especially an inclination orientation layer of a discotheque liquid crystal polymer from the point of attaining the large angle of visibility of a right check by looking etc.

[0043] A polarizing plate and the polarizing plate which stuck the improvement film in brightness are usually used, being prepared in the background side of a liquid crystal cell. If the natural light carries out incidence of the improvement film in brightness by reflection from back lights and backgrounds, such as a liquid crystal display, etc., it will reflect the linearly polarized light of a predetermined polarization shaft, or the circular polarization of light of the predetermined direction, and other light is what shows the property to penetrate. While the polarizing plate which carried out the laminating of the improvement film in brightness to the polarizing plate carries out incidence of the light from the light source of a back light etc. and obtaining the transmitted light of a predetermined polarization condition, light other than said predetermined polarization condition is reflected without penetrating. Reverse the light reflected by this improvement film plane in brightness through the reflecting layer in which it was further prepared by that backside, and re-incidence is carried out to the improvement film in brightness. While aiming at increase in quantity of the light which is made to penetrate the part or all as a light of a predetermined polarization condition, and penetrates the improvement film in brightness, by aiming at increase of the quantity of light which supplies the polarization it is hard to make a polarizer absorb, and can be used for liquid crystal display image display etc., brightness is raised and it gets. That is, when incidence of the light is carried out through a polarizer from the background of a liquid crystal cell with a back light etc., without using the improvement film in brightness, most light which has the polarization direction which is not in agreement with the polarization shaft of a polarizer will be absorbed by the polarizer, and does not penetrate a polarizer. That is, although it changes also with properties of the used polarizer, about 50% of light will be absorbed by the polarizer, the part and the quantity of light which can be used for this [ liquid crystal image display ] decrease, and an image becomes dark. \*\* [ the improvement film in brightness does not carry out incidence of the light which has the polarization direction which is absorbed by the polarizer to a polarizer ] It is made to once reflect with the improvement film in brightness. Furthermore, it is made reversed through the reflecting layer prepared in the backside, and is \*\*\*\*\*. It repeats carrying out re-incidence of the top to a plate. Since only the polarization which became in the polarization direction in which the polarization

direction of the light reflected and reversed among these both may pass a polarizer is made to penetrate and the improvement film in brightness absorbs it to a polarizer. Light, such as a back light, can be efficiently used for the display of the image of a liquid crystal display, and a screen can be made bright.

[0044] As the aforementioned improvement film in brightness, like the multilayer layered product of the thin film film from which the multilayered film and refractive-index anisotropy of a dielectric are different, for example, what shows the property of penetrating the linearly polarized light of a predetermined polarization shaft, and reflecting other light, one circular polarization of light of the left-handed rotation or right-handed rotations like what supported the oriented film and its orientation liquid crystal layer of a cholesteric-liquid-crystal polymer on the film base material is reflected, and other light can use what has the proper thing which shows the property to penetrate.

[0045] Therefore, it can be made to penetrate efficiently by arranging a polarization shaft and carrying out incidence of the transmitted light to a polarizing plate as it is, with the improvement film in brightness of the type which makes the linearly polarized light of the above mentioned predetermined polarization shaft penetrate, controlling the absorption loss by the polarizing plate. On the other hand, although incidence can be carried out to a polarizer as it is with the improvement film in brightness of the type which drops the circular polarization of light like a cholesteric-liquid-crystal layer, it is more desirable than the point which controls an absorption loss to linearly-polarized-light-ize the circular polarization of light through a phase contrast plate, and to carry out incidence to a polarizing plate. In addition, the circular polarization of light is convertible for the linearly polarized light by using a quarter-wave length plate as the phase contrast plate.

[0046] The phase contrast plate which functions as a quarter-wave length plate in the large wavelength range, such as a light region, can be obtained with the method which superimposes the phase contrast layer which shows the phase contrast layer which functions as a quarter-wave length plate to light color light with a wavelength of 550nm, and other phase contrast properties, for example, the phase contrast layer which functions as 1/2 wavelength plate. Therefore, a polarizing plate and the phase contrast plate arranged between the improvement films in brightness may consist of a phase contrast layer more than one layer or two-layer.

[0047] In addition, also about a cholesteric-liquid-crystal layer, although reflected wave length is different, by making it combination and considering as two-layer or the arrangement structure superimposed three or more layers, what reflects the circular polarization of light in the large wavelength range, such as a light field, can be obtained, and the transparency circular polarization of light of the large wavelength range can be acquired based on it.

[0048] Moreover, the polarizing plate may consist of what carried out the laminating of a polarizing plate, two-layer, or the three or more-layer optical layer like the above-mentioned polarization discrete-type polarizing plate. Therefore, you may be a reflective mold elliptically-polarized-light plate, a transfective type elliptically-polarized-light plate, etc. which combined a reflective mold polarizing plate, an above-mentioned transfective type polarizing plate, and an above-mentioned phase contrast plate.

[0049] A considering [carried out the laminating beforehand and]-as optical film thing although the optical film which carried out the laminating of said optical layer to the polarizing plate could be formed also by the method which carries out a laminating separately one by one in manufacture processes, such as a liquid crystal display, has the advantage in which it excels in stability, assembly operation, etc. of quality, production processes, such as a liquid crystal display, are raised, and it deals. Proper adhesion means, such as an adhesive layer, can be used for a laminating. On the occasion of adhesion of the aforementioned polarizing plate and other optical films, those opticals axis can be made into a proper arrangement include angle according to the phase contrast property made into the purpose.

[0050] The adhesive layer for pasting up the polarizing plate mentioned above and a polarizing plate with other members, such as a liquid crystal cell, on the optical film by which the at least one-layer laminating is carried out can also be prepared. Although especially the binder that forms an adhesive layer is not restricted, what makes a base polymer polymers, such as an acrylic polymer, a silicone system polymer, polyester, polyurethane, a polyamide, a polyether, a fluorine system, and a rubber system, for example can be chosen suitably, and can be used. Especially, like an acrylic binder, it excels in optical transparency, the adhesion property of coherent [moderate wettability and coherent/moderate], and adhesive is shown, and what is excellent in weatherability, thermal resistance, etc. can use preferably.

[0051] Moreover, moisture absorption is low and the adhesive layer which is excellent in thermal resistance is more desirable than points, such as the plasticity of a liquid crystal display which is excellent in endurance with the fall of the optical property by prevention of the foaming phenomenon by moisture absorption, or a peeling phenomenon, a differential thermal expansion, etc., curvature prevention of a liquid crystal cell, as a result high quality in addition to the above.

[0052] The adhesive layer may contain the additive of being added by adhesive layers, such as resin of a natural product or a compost, a bulking agent which consists of adhesive grant resin, a glass fiber, a glass bead, a metal powder, other inorganic powder, etc. especially, a pigment and a coloring agent, and an antioxidant. Moreover, you may be the adhesive layer which contains a particle and shows optical diffusibility.

[0053] A proper method can perform the attachment of the adhesive layer to one side or both sides of a polarizing plate or an optical film. About 10 - 40% of the weight of the binder solution which made the solvent which consists of the independent object or mixture of a proper solvent, such as toluene and ethyl acetate, for example dissolve or distribute a base polymer or its constituent as the example is prepared. The method which attaches it directly on a polarizing plate or an optical film by proper expansion methods, such as a flow casting method and a coating method, or the method which forms an adhesive layer on a separator according to the above, and carries out transfer of it on a polarizing plate or an optical film is held.

[0054] An adhesive layer can also be prepared in one side or both sides of a polarizing plate or an optical film as a superposition layer of things, such as a different presentation or a class. Moreover, when preparing in both sides, it can also consider as different adhesive layers in the front flesh side of a polarizing plate or an optical film, such as a presentation, a class, and thickness. It can be suitably determined according to the purpose of use, adhesive strength, etc., and generally is 1-500 micrometers, the thickness of an adhesive layer has desirable 5-200 micrometers, and its 10-100 micrometers are especially desirable.

[0055] A separator is installed tentatively and covered for the purpose of the pollution control etc. until it presents practical use to the exposure of an adhesive layer. Thereby, it can prevent contacting an adhesive layer in the state of usual handling. The proper thing according to the former, such as what carried out coat processing of the Japanese tissue object with plastic film, a rubber sheet, paper, cloth, a nonwoven fabric, a network, a foaming sheet, proper metallic foils, those lamination objects, etc. as a separator if needed by proper removers, such as a silicone system, a long mirror alkyl system, a fluorine system, and a molybdenum sulfide, removing the above-mentioned thickness conditions, can be used.

[0056] In addition, in this invention, the polarizer and transparence protection film which form the above-mentioned polarizing plate, an optical film, etc. may be what gave ultraviolet absorption ability to each class, such as an adhesive layer, with methods, such as a method processed with ultraviolet ray absorbents, such as for example, a salicylate system compound, a \*\* NZOFE Norian system compound, a benzotriazol system compound, and a cyanoacrylate system compound, a nickel complex salt system compound.

[0057] The polarizing plate or optical film of this invention can be preferably used for formation of various equipments, such as a liquid crystal display, etc. Formation of a liquid crystal display can be performed according to the former. That is, although a liquid crystal display is generally formed by incorporating a \*\*\*\*\* drive circuit suitably etc. in component parts a liquid crystal cell, a polarizing plate or an optical film, and as occasion demands, such as a lighting system, in this invention, except for the point using the polarizing plate or optical film by this invention, there is especially no limitation and it may apply to the former correspondingly. Also about a liquid crystal cell, a thing arbitrary type [, such as TN mold, and a STN mold, pi mold, ] can be used, for example.

[0058] Proper liquid crystal displays, such as a liquid crystal display which has arranged the polarizing plate or the optical film on one side or the both sides of a liquid crystal cell, and a thing which used the back light or the reflecting plate for the lighting system, can be formed. In that case, the polarizing plate or optical film by this invention can be installed in one side or the both sides of a liquid crystal cell. When preparing a polarizing plate or an optical film in both sides, they may be the same and may differ. Furthermore, on the occasion of formation of a liquid crystal display, proper components, such as a diffusion plate, an anti glare layer, the antireflection film, a guard plate, a prism array, a lens array sheet, an optical diffusion plate, and a back light, can be arranged one layer or more than two-layer in a proper location, for example.

[0059]

[Example] Hereafter, the example which shows the configuration and effectiveness of this invention concretely is explained. In addition, the section and % are weight criteria among each example.

[0060] After dyeing a polyvinyl alcohol film with an example 1 (preparation of polarizer) thickness of 80 micrometers in 0.3% of iodine water solution, extended up to 5 times in 4% of a boric-acid water solution and 2% of potassium iodide water solution, subsequently it was made to dry for 4 minutes at 50 degrees C, and the polarizer was obtained.

[0061] (Creation of a transparence protection film) UV irradiation of the low-pressure mercury lamp of 35W was used and carried out to one side of a triacetyl cellulose film (henceforth a TAC film) with a thickness of 80 micrometers for 10 minutes. At this time, the distance to the TAC film from a lamp was 55mm, and the ozone level was 200 ppm.

[0062] (Creation of a polarizing plate) After applying polyvinyl alcohol system adhesives to the ultraviolet treatment side of said transparence protection film, the roll laminator was used, stuck and united with both sides of a polarizer, and the polarizing plate was obtained by \*\*\*\*\* (ing) for 4 minutes at 60 degrees C. The thickness of an adhesives layer was 0.1 micrometers.

[0063] In (creation of a transparence protection film) of example 2 example 1, the polarizer of a transparence protection film and the field to paste up were processed like the example 1 except having irradiated ultraviolet rays for 40 seconds using the xenon excimer lamp. Moreover, according to (creation of a polarizing plate) of an example 1, the polarizing plate was created using the obtained transparence protection film.

[0064] In (creation of a polarizing plate) of example of comparison 1 example 1, the polarizing plate was created according to (creation of a polarizing plate) of an example 1 except having used the TAC film which has not carried out ultraviolet treatment as said transparence protection film.

[0065] In (creation of a polarizing plate) of example of comparison 2 example 1, the polarizing plate was created according to (creation of a polarizing plate) of an example 1 except having used the TAC film which carried out saponification processing with 10% of sodium-hydroxide water solution as said transparence protection film.

[0066] The following evaluations were performed about the transparence protection film used in the example and the example of a comparison, and the created polarizing plate. A result is shown in Table 1.

[0067] (Value in the polarizer of a transparence protection film, and the field to paste up (ratio of the ratio/carbon of oxygen)) The polarizer of the transparence protection film (TAC film) used in the example and the example of a comparison and the field to paste up were measured using X-ray-photoelectron-spectroscopy equipment (the Shimadzu make, Kratos AXIS-HSi) at X-ray output 150W and 90 degrees of photoelectron ejection angles, the configuration element ratio was computed, and (the ratio of the ratio/carbon of oxygen) was computed.

[0068] (Adhesive strength) About what cut the polarizing plate obtained in the example and the example of a comparison to 25mm width, it pulled using the hauling testing machine, and the TAC film was exfoliated from the polarizing plate at rate 300 mm/min, ordinary temperature (25 degrees C), and 180 degrees of exfoliation angles. At this time, adhesion was strong and what was fractured without a TAC film exfoliating was taken as "fracture." A result is shown in Table 1.

[0069]

[Table 1]

	(酸素の比率／炭素の比率)	接着力
実施例 1	0. 8 1	破断
実施例 2	0. 8 0	破断
比較例 1	0. 6 4	0. 0 1 N／2 5 mm
比較例 2	0. 7 2	破断

It is admitted that it is set to  $>(\text{ratio of ratio/carbon of oxygen})0.75$  in the configuration element ratio by the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of a triacetyl cellulose film front face, and an adhesive property becomes good from Table 1 by irradiating ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 200nm or less in the polarizer of a transparence protection film and the field to paste up.

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[Translation done.]

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WRITTEN AMENDMENT

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----- [a procedure revision]

[Filing Date] May 28, Heisei 14 (2002. 5.28)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0037

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0037] In addition, a transfective type polarizing plate can be obtained by considering as transfective type reflecting layers, such as a half mirror which reflects and penetrates light by the reflecting layer in the above. A transfective type polarizing plate can form the liquid crystal display of the type which is made to reflect the incident light from a check-by-looking side (display side), displays an image, and displays an image in a comparatively dark ambient atmosphere using the built-in light sources, such as a back light built in backside one of a transfective type polarizing plate, etc., when it is usually prepared in the background of a liquid crystal cell and uses a liquid crystal display etc. in a comparatively bright ambient atmosphere. That is, the transfective type polarizing plate is useful under a bright ambient atmosphere to formation of the liquid crystal display of the type which can save the energy of light source use, such as a back light, and can be used using the built-in light source for the bottom of a comparatively dark ambient atmosphere etc.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0043

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0043] A polarizing plate and the polarizing plate which stuck the improvement film in brightness are usually used, being prepared in the background side of a liquid crystal cell. If the natural light carries out incidence of the improvement film in brightness by reflection from back lights and backgrounds, such as a liquid crystal display, etc., it will reflect the linearly polarized light of a predetermined polarization shaft, or the circular polarization of light of the predetermined direction, and other light is what shows the property to penetrate. While the polarizing plate which carried out the laminating of the improvement film in brightness to the polarizing plate carries out incidence of the light from the light source of a back light etc. and obtaining the transmitted light of a predetermined polarization condition, light other than said predetermined polarization condition is reflected without penetrating. Reverse the light reflected by this improvement film plane in brightness through the reflecting layer in which it was further prepared by that backside, and re-incidence is carried out to the improvement film in brightness. While aiming at increase in quantity of the light which is made to penetrate the part or all as a light of a predetermined polarization condition, and penetrates the improvement film in brightness, by aiming at increase of the quantity of light which supplies the polarization it is hard to make a polarizer absorb, and can be used for liquid crystal display image display etc., brightness is raised and it gets. That is, when incidence of the light is carried out through a polarizer from the background of a liquid crystal cell with a back light etc., without using the improvement film in brightness, most light which has the polarization direction which is not in agreement with the

polarization shaft of a polarizer will be absorbed by the polarizer, and does not penetrate a polarizer. That is, although it changes also with properties of the used polarizer, about 50% of light will be absorbed by the polarizer, the quantity of light which can be used for the part, liquid crystal image display, etc. decreases, and an image becomes dark. The improvement film in brightness is once reflected with the improvement film in brightness, without carrying out incidence of the light which has the polarization direction which is absorbed by the polarizer to a polarizer. Furthermore, it repeats making it reversed through the reflecting layer prepared in the backside, and carrying out re-incidence to the improvement film in brightness. Since the improvement film in brightness is made to penetrate and supplies to a polarizer only the polarization which became in the polarization direction in which the polarization direction of the light reflected and reversed among these both may pass a polarizer Light, such as a back light, can be efficiently used for the display of the image of a liquid crystal display, and a screen can be made bright.

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[Translation done.]



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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The transparence protection film for polarizing plates with which it is the transparence protection film for polarizing plates prepared in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line, and the configuration element ratio by the polarizer of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates and the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of the field to paste up is characterized by being >(ratio of ratio/carbon of oxygen) 0.75.

[Claim 2] The transparence protection film for polarizing plates according to claim 1 with which the transparence protection film for polarizing plates is characterized by being a triacetyl cellulose film.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates according to claim 1 or 2 which is the manufacture approach of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates formed in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line, and is characterized by carrying out exposure processing of the polarizer of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates, and the field to paste up by ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 200nm or less.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates according to claim 1 or 2 which is the manufacture approach of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates formed in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line, and is characterized by ozonizing the polarizer of the transparence protection film for polarizing plates, and the field to paste up.

[Claim 5] The polarizing plate characterized by preparing the transparence protection film for polarizing plates according to claim 1 or 2 in one [ at least ] field of a polarizer through a glue line.

[Claim 6] The optical film with which a polarizing plate according to claim 5 is characterized by carrying out the at least one-sheet laminating.

[Claim 7] The liquid crystal display characterized by using the polarizing plate according to claim 5 or the optical film according to claim 6.

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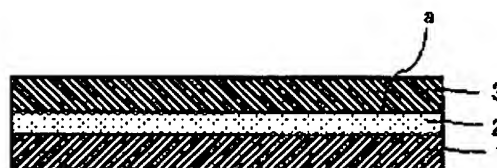
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(54) 【発明の名称】 偏光板用透明保護フィルムおよびその製造方法、偏光板、偏光板を用いた光学フィルムならびに  
液晶表示装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 ケン化処理に係わる問題のない偏光板用透明保護フィルムおよびその製造方法を提供すること。

【解決手段】 偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムであって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面のX線光電子分光法による構成元素比率が、(酸素の比率/炭素の比率) > 0.75であることを特徴とする偏光板用透明保護フィルム。



(2)

特開2002-365429

1

2

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムであって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面のX線光電子分光法による構成元素比率が、（酸素の比率／炭素の比率）＞0.75であることを特徴とする偏光板用透明保護フィルム。

【請求項2】 偏光板用透明保護フィルムが、トリアセチルセルロースフィルムであることを特徴とする請求項1記載の偏光板用透明保護フィルム。

【請求項3】 偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法であって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面を、200nm以下の波長の紫外線により照射処理することを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法。

【請求項4】 偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法であって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面を、オゾン処理することを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法。

【請求項5】 偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して、請求項1または2に記載の偏光板用透明保護フィルムが設けられていることを特徴とする偏光板。

【請求項6】 請求項5記載の偏光板が、少なくとも1枚積層されていることを特徴とする光学フィルム。

【請求項7】 請求項5記載の偏光板または請求項6記載の光学フィルムが用いられていることを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、偏光板用透明保護フィルムおよびその製造方法に関する。また、当該偏光板用透明保護フィルムを用いた偏光板に関する。本発明の偏光板はこれ単独でまたはこれを積層した光学フィルムとして液晶表示装置を形成しうる。

【0002】

【従来の技術】液晶表示装置には、その画像形成方式から液晶パネルの最表面を形成するガラス基板の両側に偏光子を配置することが必要不可欠であり、一般的には、ポリビニルアルコール系フィルムとヨウ素などの二色性物質からなる偏光子にトリアセチルセルロースなどの透明保護フィルムを貼り合わせた偏光板が用いられている。

【0003】前記透明保護フィルムとして用いられるトリアセチルセルロースフィルムと偏光子として用いられるポリビニルアルコール系フィルムとは接着性が良くない。そのため、トリアセチルセルロースフィルムはアルカリ液に浸漬することにより表面をケン化して接着性を改善したものが用いられている。しかし、ケン化処理は

高濃度のアルカリ溶液を使用するため危険が伴い、その設備に対しても負荷が大きく故障などのトラブルが発生しやすい。またケン化処理を長時間行くとアルカリ溶液の濃度が低下して、ケン化処理による接着性の改善効果が不十分になることがある。さらには廃アルカリ溶液の処分には大量の廃水を発生させてしまうなどの問題があった。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、ケン化処理に係わる問題のない偏光板用透明保護フィルムおよびその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。また、当該偏光板用透明保護フィルムを用いた偏光板を提供することを目的とする。さらには、前記偏光板を積層した光学フィルム、液晶表示装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは前記課題を解決すべく鋭意検討を重ねた結果、以下に示す透明保護フィルムを用いることにより前記目的を達成できることを見出し、本発明を完成するに至った。

【0006】すなわち本発明は、偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムであって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面のX線光電子分光法による構成元素比率が、（酸素の比率／炭素の比率）＞0.75であることを特徴とする偏光板用透明保護フィルム、に関する。

【0007】前記偏光板用透明保護フィルムは、トリアセチルセルロースフィルムであることが好ましい。

【0008】また、本発明は、偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法であって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面を、200nm以下の波長の紫外線により照射処理することを特徴とする前記偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法、に関する。

【0009】また、本発明は、偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して設けられる偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法であって、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面を、オゾン処理することを特徴とする前記偏光板用透明保護フィルムの製造方法、に関する。

【0010】また本発明は、偏光子の少なくとも一方の面に接着層を介して、前記偏光板用透明保護フィルムが設けられていることを特徴とする偏光板、に関する。

【0011】また本発明は、前記偏光板が、少なくとも1枚積層されている光学フィルム、に関する。

【0012】さらには本発明は、前記偏光板または光学フィルムが用いられていることを特徴とする液晶表示装置、に関する。

【0013】上記本発明は、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの表面をケン化処理する代わりに、200nm以下の波長の紫外線処理またはオゾン処理等を施すことにより、

(3)

特開2002-365429

3

その表面のX線光電子分光法による構成元素比率が、  
 $(\text{酸素の比率}/\text{炭素の比率}) > 0.75$  を満足するものは表面の酸素比率が増大して親水化し、親水性の偏光子との投照効果を上向きさせることを見出したものである。特に、偏光板用透明保護フィルムの表面は、 $(\text{酸素の比率}/\text{炭素の比率}) > 0.78$  となる場合が好適である。一方、 $(\text{酸素の比率}/\text{炭素の比率})$  の値が高くなりすぎると、透明保護フィルムが劣化するおそれがあるため、 $(\text{酸素の比率})/(\text{炭素の比率}) < 0.9$  となる範囲とするのが好適である。

【0014】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の偏光板用透明保護フィルム3は、図1に示すように、偏光子1と接着する面は、紫外線処理またはオゾン処理が施された処理面aとなっている。本発明の偏光板は、図2に示すように、偏光子1の少なくとも一方の面に、接着層2を介して前記図1に示す透明保護フィルム3が、その処理面aが偏光子1の側になるように設けられているものである。図2では、偏光子1の片側に透明保護フィルム3が設けられて、透明保護フィルム3は偏光子1の両側に設けられていてもよい。

【0015】偏光子は、特に制限されず、各種のものを使用できる。偏光子としては、たとえば、ポリビニルアルコール系フィルム、部分ホルマール化ポリビニルアルコール系フィルム、エチレン・酢酸ビニル共重合体系部分ケン化フィルム等の親水性高分子フィルムに、ヨウ素や二色性染料等の二色性物質を吸着させて一軸延伸したもの、ポリビニルアルコールの脱水処理物やポリ塩化ビニルの脱塩酸処理物等ポリエチレン系配向フィルム等があげられる。これらのなかでもポリビニルアルコール系フィルムとヨウ素などの二色性物質からなる偏光子が好適である。これら偏光子の厚さは特に制限されないが、一般的に、5～80 $\mu\text{m}$ 程度である。

【0016】ポリビニルアルコール系フィルムをヨウ素で染色し一軸延伸した偏光子は、たとえば、ポリビニルアルコールをヨウ素の水溶液に浸漬することによって染色し、元長の3～7倍に延伸することによって作製することができる。必要に応じてホウ酸やヨウ化カリウムなどの水溶液に浸漬することもできる。さらに必要に応じて染色の前にポリビニルアルコール系フィルムを水に浸漬して水洗してもよい。ポリビニルアルコール系フィルムを水洗することでポリビニルアルコール系フィルム表面の汚れやブロッキング防止剤を洗浄することができるほか、ポリビニルアルコール系フィルムを膨潤させることで染色のムラなどの不均一を防止する効果もある。延伸はヨウ素で染色した後に行っても良いし、染色しながら延伸してもよい。また延伸してからヨウ素で染色してもよい。ホウ酸やヨウ化カリウムなどの水溶液中や水浴中でも延伸することができる。

【0017】前記偏光子の片側または両側に設けられて

4

いる透明保護フィルムは、透明性、機械的強度、熱安定性、水分遮蔽性、等方性などに優れたものが好ましい。透明保護フィルムの材料としては、例えばポリエチレンテレフタレートやポリエチレンナフタレート等のポリエステル系ポリマー、シアセチルセルロースやトリアセチルセルロース等のセルロース系ポリマー、ポリメチルメタクリレート等のアクリル系ポリマー、ポリスチレンやアクリロニトリル・スチレン共重合体（AS樹脂）等のスチレン系ポリマー、ポリカーボネート系ポリマーなどがあげられる。また、ポリエチレン、ポリプロピレン、シクロ系ないしはノルボルネン構造を有するポリオレフィン、エチレン・プロピレン共重合体の如きポリオレフィン系ポリマー、塩化ビニル系ポリマー、ナイロンや芳香族ポリアミド等のアミド系ポリマー、イミド系ポリマー、スルホン系ポリマー、ポリエーテルスルホン系ポリマー、ポリエーテルエーテルケトン系ポリマー、ポリフェニレンスルフィド系ポリマー、ビニルアルコール系ポリマー、塩化ビニリデン系ポリマー、ビニルブチラール系ポリマー、アリレート系ポリマー、ポリオキシメチレン系ポリマー、エポキシ系ポリマー、または前記ポリマーのブレンド物なども前記透明保護フィルムを形成するポリマーの例としてあげられる。アクリル系やウレタン系、アクリルウレタン系やエポキシ系、シリコン系等の熱硬化型ないし紫外線硬化型樹脂などをフィルム化したものなどがあげられる。

【0018】透明保護フィルムの厚さは、一般には50 $\mu\text{m}$ 以下であり、1～300 $\mu\text{m}$ が好ましい。特に5～200 $\mu\text{m}$ とするのが好ましい。

【0019】透明保護フィルムとしては、偏光特性や耐久性などの点より、トリアセチルセルロース等のセルロース系ポリマーが好ましい。特にトリアセチルセルロースフィルムが好適である。なお、偏光子の両側に透明保護フィルムを設ける場合、その表裏で同じポリマー材料からなる透明保護フィルムを用いてもよく、異なるポリマー材料等からなる透明保護フィルムを用いてもよい。

【0020】透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する表面は、その構成元素比率が、 $(\text{酸素の比率}/\text{炭素の比率}) > 0.75$  であるものを用いる。透明保護フィルムを前記表面とするには、200nm以下の波長の紫外線処理または別途オゾン処理によりオゾンを生じ、分解させる。

【0021】200nm以下の波長の紫外線を照射する方法には低圧水銀ランプを使用する方法や、キセノンエキシマランプを用いる方法などがある。

【0022】低圧水銀ランプの場合には185nmと254nmの波長の紫外線が照射され、185nmの紫外線が空気中の酸素に反応してオゾンを生じ、254nmの紫外線によりオゾンが分解して活性酸素（ $\text{O}$ ）を生じ、同時に185nmや254nmの紫外線が透明保護フィルム表面の化学結合を切断し、これが活性酸素

(4)

特開2002-365429

5

5

と反応することにより表面の酸素比率を増大して、親水化される。紫外線処理に際しては低圧水銀ランプと透明保護フィルムとの距離を2～100mm程度、さらには、10～80mmとするのが好適であり、発生するオゾン濃度は10～500ppm程度、さらには50～400ppmに調整するのが好適である。低圧水銀ランプとしては、25W程度の低い出力のものから350W程度の高い出力のものまで使用することができる。紫外線処理時間の短縮のためには、高い出力の低圧水銀ランプを使用するのが好ましい。高い出力の低圧水銀ランプを使用する場合には、熱が発生し易く、透明保護フィルムが変形するなどの不具合が発生しないように、冷却しながら照射することが好ましい。好ましい処理時間は低出力ランプの場合には3～30分程度、さらには5～20分、高出力の場合には30～300秒程度、さらには40～100秒が好ましい。

【0023】キセノンエキシマランプの場合には172nmの波長の紫外線が照射され、空気中の酸素に反応してオゾンを生じてから分解して活性酸素(O)を生成する。同時に172nmの紫外線が透明保護フィルム表面の化学結合を切断し、これが活性酸素と反応することにより表面の酸素比率を増大して、親水化される。紫外線処理に際してはキセノンエキシマランプと透明保護フィルムとの距離を0.5～5mm程度、さらには1～4mmとするのが好適であり、発生するオゾン濃度は10～1000ppm程度、さらには20～800ppmに調整するのが好適である。キセノンエキシマランプは低圧水銀ランプより短波長の紫外線を用いているため、保護フィルムが分解されやすく短時間で処理するのが好ましい。処理時間はキセノンエキシマランプの出力などにもよるが10～60秒程度、さらには15～50秒が好ましい。

【0024】オゾン処理は、上記200nm以下の波長の紫外線による処理の他に、別途、オゾン発生装置等によりオゾン濃度10～500ppm程度に調整した雰囲気下で、高圧水銀ランプ等によりオゾンを生じて活性酸素(O)を生成させ、これと同時に透明保護フィルムの化学結合を切断し、これが活性酸素と反応することにより表面の酸素比率を増大して、親水化させることができる。

【0025】前記透明保護フィルムの偏光子を接着させない面(紫外線処理等を施していない面)には、ハードコート層や反射防止処理、スティッキング防止や、拡散ないしアンチグレアを目的とした処理を施したものであってもよい。

【0026】ハードコート処理は偏光板表面の傷付き防止などを目的に施されるものであり、例えばアクリル系、シリコン系などの適宜な紫外線硬化型樹脂による硬度や滑り特性等に優れた硬化皮膜を透明保護フィルムの表面に付加する方式などにて形成することができる。

反射防止処理は偏光板表面での外光の反射防止を目的に施されるものであり、従来に進じた反射防止膜などの形成により達成することができる。また、スティッキング防止処理は隣接層との密着防止を目的に施される。

【0027】またアンチグレア処理は偏光板の表面で外光が反射して偏光板透過光の視認を阻害することの防止等を目的に施されるものであり、例えばサンドブラスト方式やエンボス加工方式による粗面化方式や透明微粒子の配合方式などの適宜な方式にて透明保護フィルムの表面に微細凹凸構造を付与することにより形成することができる。前記表面微細凹凸構造の形成に含有させる微粒子としては、例えば平均粒径が0.5～50μmのシリカ、アルミナ、チタニア、ジルコニア、酸化銅、酸化インジウム、酸化カドミウム、酸化アンチモン等からなる導電性のこともある無機系微粒子、架橋又は未架橋のポリマー等からなる有機系微粒子などの透明微粒子が用いられる。表面微細凹凸構造を形成する場合、微粒子の使用量は、表面微細凹凸構造を形成する透明樹脂100重量部に対して一般的に2～50重量部程度であり、5～25重量部が好ましいである。アンチグレア層は、偏光板透過光を拡散して視角などを拡大するための拡散層(視角拡大機能など)を兼ねるものであってもよい。

【0028】なお、前記反射防止層、スティッキング防止層、拡散層やアンチグレア層等は、透明保護フィルムそのものに設けることができるほか、別途光学層として透明保護層とは別体のものとして設けることもできる。

【0029】前記偏光子と透明保護フィルムとの接着処理には、各種の水系接着剤を使用することができる。水系接着剤としては、ポリビニルアルコール系接着剤、ゼラチン系接着剤、ビニル系ラテックス系、水系ポリウレタン、水系ポリエステル等を例示できる。前記接着剤は、通常、水溶液からなる接着剤として用いられる。

【0030】前記接着剤には水溶性架橋剤を含有することによりゲル強度が増し、接着性を向上させることができる。ポリビニルアルコール系接着剤には、ホウ酸、ホウ砂、グルタルアルデヒド、メラミン、シュウ酸などの水溶性架橋剤を含有することができる。またゼラチン系接着剤には、ゼラチンがたんぱく質であるコラーゲンの加水分解物等を含む両性電解質であることから、アミノ基やカルボキシル基と反応する官能基を有する水溶性架橋剤を含有することができる。たとえば、ホルムアルデヒド、グルタルアルデヒド、グリオキサール等のアルデヒド化合物、メラミン等のアミノ化合物、シュウ酸等のカルボンキシル化合物、ケトン類、キノン類、クロム、アルミニウム等の第二族等の金属類等を例示できる。水溶性架橋剤の添加量は特に制限されないが、通常、ゼラチンやポリビニルアルコール等の主材の固形分100重量部に対して、40重量部以下である。好ましくは0.5～30重量部である。また、前記接着剤は架橋を進行させるためにpHを変化させることもできる。さら

(5)

特開2002-365429

7

には前記接着剤にはその水溶液の調製に際して必要に応じて、辛酸、フェノール、サリチル酸、ベンズアルデヒド等の防曇剤等の添加剤を配合することができる。

【0031】本発明の偏光板は、透明保護フィルムの前記紫外線等で処理された面と偏光子を、接着剤を用いて貼り合わせることににより製造する。接着剤の塗布は、透明保護フィルム、偏光子のいずれに行ってもよく、両者に行ってもよい。貼り合わせ後には、乾燥工程を施し、水溶液の塗布乾燥層からなる接着層を形成する。偏光子と透明保護フィルムの貼り合わせは、ロールラミネーター等により行うことができる。接着層の厚さは、特に制限されないが、通常0.05～5μm程度である。

【0032】接着剤としてゼラチン系接着剤を用いる場合には、塗布し、ゲル化した後に、ゲル化により形成される接着層を介して偏光子と透明保護フィルムを貼り合わせることが好ましい。ゼラチン系接着剤の塗布は高温では均一に溶解していたゼラチンが、低温ではゲル化する性質を利用して、ゼラチン系接着剤を高温で塗布し、その後冷却することでゲル化させて貼り合わせることににより接着剤のはみ出しを防止し、偏光板や製造装置への汚染を防止することができる。ゼラチン系接着剤の塗布は、ゼラチンが水溶液として均一に溶解した状態で行う。通常、ゼラチン水溶液がゲル化する温度はゼラチン水溶液の濃度や添加物などによっても異なるが、通常20～30℃である。従って、ゼラチン系接着剤の塗布に際しては、ゼラチン系接着剤を30℃を超える高温に温めて、均一に溶解した状態で塗布するのが好ましい。より好ましくは、40～60℃である。なお、余り高温になるとゼラチンが分解するおそれがあるので、60℃以下の温度で塗布するのが好適である。ゼラチン系接着剤を塗布後には、前記高温から低温に冷却してゲル化させる。ゼラチン系接着剤をゲル化させる温度は、ゼラチン水溶液のゲル化温度より低い温度である。ゲル化温度は20℃以下が好ましく、より好ましくは5～15℃である。

【0033】本発明の偏光板は、実用に際して他の光学層と積層した光学フィルムとして用いることができる。その光学層については特に限定はないが、例えば反射板や半透過板、位相差板（1/2や1/4等の波長板を含む）、視角補償フィルムなどの液晶表示装置等の形成に用いられることのある光学層を1層または2層以上用いることができる。特に、本発明の偏光板に更に反射板または半透過反射板が積層されてなる反射型偏光板または半透過型偏光板、偏光板に更に位相差板が積層されてなる楕円偏光板または円偏光板、偏光板に更に視角補償フィルムが積層されてなる広視野角偏光板、あるいは偏光板に更に屈率向上フィルムが積層されてなる偏光板が好ましい。

【0034】反射型偏光板は、偏光板に反射層を設けたもので、視認側（表示側）からの入射光を反射させて表

8

示するタイプの液晶表示装置などを形成するためのものであり、バックライト等の光源の内蔵を省略できて液晶表示装置の薄型化を図りやすいなどの利点を有する。反射型偏光板の形成は、必要に応じ透明保護層等を介して偏光板の片面に金属等からなる反射層を付設する方式などの適宜な方式にて行うことができる。

【0035】反射型偏光板の具体例としては、必要に応じマット処理した透明保護フィルムの片面に、アルミニウム等の反射性金属からなる箔や蒸着膜を付設して反射層を形成したものなどがあげられる。また前記透明保護フィルムに微粒子を含有させて表面微細凹凸構造とし、その上に微細凹凸構造の反射層を有するものなどもあげられる。前記した微細凹凸構造の反射層は、入射光を乱反射により拡散させて指向性やギラギラした見栄えを防止し、明暗のムラを抑制しうる利点を有する。また微粒子含有の透明保護フィルムは、入射光及びその反射光がそれを透過する際に拡散されて明暗ムラをより抑制しうる利点なども有している。透明保護フィルムの表面微細凹凸構造を反映させた微細凹凸構造の反射層の形成は、例えば真空蒸着方式、イオンプレーティング方式、スパッタリング方式等の蒸着方式やメッキ方式などの適宜な方式で金属を透明保護層の表面に直接付設する方法などにより行うことができる。

【0036】反射板は前記の偏光板の透明保護フィルムに直接付与する方式に代えて、その透明フィルムに導いた適宜なフィルムに反射層を設けてなる反射シートなどとして用いることもできる。なお反射層は、通常、金属からなるので、その反射面が透明保護フィルムや偏光板等で被覆された状態の使用形態が、酸化による反射率の低下防止、ひいては初期反射率の長期持続の点や、保護層の別途付設の回避の点などより好ましい。

【0037】なお、半透過型偏光板は、上記において反射層で光を反射し、かつ透過するハーフミラー等の半透過型の反射層とすることにより得ることができる。半透過型偏光板は、通常液晶セルの裏側に設けられ、液晶表示装置などを比較的明るい雰囲気で使用する場合には、視認側（表示側）からの入射光を反射させて画像を表示し、比較的暗い雰囲気においては、半透過型偏光板のバックサイドに内蔵されているバックライト等の内蔵光源を使用して画像を表示するタイプの液晶表示装置などを形成できる。すなわち、半透過型偏光板は、明るい雰囲気下では、バックライト等の光源使用のエネルギーを節約でき、比較的明るい雰囲気下においても内蔵光源を用いて使用できるタイプの液晶表示装置などの形成に有用である。

【0038】偏光板に更に位相差板が積層されてなる楕円偏光板または円偏光板について説明する。直線偏光を楕円偏光または円偏光に変えたり、楕円偏光または円偏光を直線偏光に変えたり、あるいは直線偏光の偏光方向を変える場合に、位相差板などが用いられる。特に、直

線偏光を円偏光に変えたり、円偏光を直線偏光に変える位相差板としては、いわゆる $1/4$ 波長板( $\lambda/4$ 板とも言う)が用いられる。 $1/2$ 波長板( $\lambda/2$ 板とも言う)は、通常、直線偏光の偏光方向を変える場合に用いられる。

【0039】楕円偏光板はスパークツイストネマチック(STN)型液晶表示装置の液晶層の複屈折により生じた着色(青又は黄)を補償(防止)して、前記着色のない白黒表示する場合などに有効に用いられる。更に、三次元の屈折率を制御したものは、液晶表示装置の画面を斜め方向から見た際に生じる着色も補償(防止)することができて好ましい。円偏光板は、例えば画像がカラー表示になる反射型液晶表示装置の画像の色調を整える場合などに有効に用いられ、また、反射防止の機能も有する。上記した位相差板の具体例としては、ポリカーボネート、ポリビニルアルコール、ポリスチレン、ポリメチルメタクリレート、ポリプロピレンやその他のポリオレフィン、ポリアリレート、ポリアミドの如き適宜なポリマーからなるフィルムを延伸処理してなる複屈折性フィルムや液晶ポリマーの配向フィルム、液晶ポリマーの配向層をフィルムにて支持したものなどがあげられる。位相差板は、例えば各種波長板や液晶層の複屈折による着色や視角等の補償を目的としたものなどの使用目的に応じた適宜な位相差を有するものであってよく、2種以上の位相差板を積層して位相差等の光学特性を制御したものなどであってもよい。

【0040】また上記の楕円偏光板や反射型楕円偏光板は、偏光板又は反射型偏光板と位相差板を適宜な組合せて積層したものである。かかる楕円偏光板等は、(反射型)偏光板と位相差板の組合せとなるようにそれらを液晶表示装置の製造過程で順次別個に積層することによっても形成しうるが、前記の如く予め楕円偏光板等の光学フィルムとしたものは、品質の安定性や積層作業性に優れて液晶表示装置などの製造効率を向上させうる利点がある。

【0041】視角補償フィルムは、液晶表示装置の画面を、画面に垂直でなくやや斜めの方向から見た場合でも、画像が比較的鮮明にみえるように視野角を広げるためのフィルムである。このような視角補償位相差板としては、例えば位相差フィルム、液晶ポリマー等の配向フィルムや透明基材上に液晶ポリマー等の配向層を支持したものなどからなる。通常の位相差板は、その面方向に一軸に延伸された複屈折を有するポリマーフィルムが用いられるのに対し、視角補償フィルムとして用いられる位相差板には、面方向に二軸に延伸された複屈折を有するポリマーフィルムとか、面方向に一軸に延伸され厚さ方向にも延伸された厚さ方向の屈折率を制御した複屈折を有するポリマーや傾斜配向フィルムのような二方向延伸フィルムなどが用いられる。傾斜配向フィルムとしては、例えばポリマーフィルムに熱収縮フィルムを接着し

て加熱によるその収縮力の作用下にポリマーフィルムを延伸処理又は/及び収縮処理したものや、液晶ポリマーを斜め配向させたものなどが挙げられる。位相差板の素材原料ポリマーは、先の位相差板で説明したポリマーと同様のものが用いられ、液晶セルによる位相差に基づく視認角の変化による着色等の防止や良視認の視野角の拡大などを目的とした適宜なものをいうる。

【0042】また、良視認の広い視野角を達成する点などより、液晶ポリマーの配向層、特にディスコティック液晶ポリマーの傾斜配向層からなる光学的異方性層をトリアセチルセルロースフィルムにて支持した光学補償位相差板が好ましく用いられる。

【0043】偏光板と撓度向上フィルムを貼り合わせた偏光板は、通常液晶セルの裏側サイドに設けられて使用される。撓度向上フィルムは、液晶表示装置などのバックライトや裏側からの反射などにより自然光が入射すると所定偏光軸の直線偏光または所定方向の円偏光を反射し、他の光は透過する特性を示すもので、撓度向上フィルムを偏光板と積層した偏光板は、バックライト等の光源からの光を入射させて所定偏光状態の透過光を得ると共に、前記所定偏光状態以外の光は透過せずに反射される。この撓度向上フィルム面で反射した光を更にその後ろ側に設けられた反射層等を介して反転させて撓度向上フィルムに再入射させ、その一部又は全部を所定偏光状態の光として透過させて撓度向上フィルムを透過する光の増量を図ると共に、偏光子に吸収させにくい偏光を供給して液晶表示画像表示等に利用しうる光量の増大を図ることにより撓度を向上させうるものである。すなわち、撓度向上フィルムを使用せずに、バックライトなどで液晶セルの裏側から偏光子を通して光を入射した場合には、偏光子の偏光軸に一致していない偏光方向を有する光は、ほとんど偏光子に吸収されてしまい、偏光子を透過してこない。すなわち、用いた偏光子の特性によっても異なるが、およそ50%の光が偏光子に吸収されてしまい、その分、液晶画像表示等に利用しうる光量が減少し、画像が暗くなる。撓度向上フィルムは、偏光子に吸収されるような偏光方向を有する光を偏光子に入射させずに撓度向上フィルムで一旦反射させ、更にその後ろ側に設けられた反射層等を介して反転させて撓度向上フィルムに再入射させることを繰り返す。この両者間で反射、反転している光の偏光方向が偏光子を通過し得るような偏光方向になった偏光のみを、撓度向上フィルムは透過させて偏光子に吸収するので、バックライトなどの光を効率的に液晶表示装置の画像の表示に使用でき、画面を明るくすることができる。

【0044】前記の撓度向上フィルムとしては、例えば誘電体の多層薄膜や屈折率異方性が相違する薄膜フィルムの多層積層体の如き、所定偏光軸の直線偏光を透過して他の光は反射する特性を示すもの、コレステリック液晶ポリマーの配向フィルムやその配向液晶層をフィルム





(8)

特開2002-365429

13

【0057】本発明の偏光板または光学フィルムは液晶表示装置等の各種装置の形成などに好ましく用いることができる。液晶表示装置の形成は、従来に進じて行いうる。すなわち液晶表示装置は一般に、液晶セルと偏光板または光学フィルム、及び必要に応じての照明システム等の構成部品を適宜に抽立てて駆動回路を組込むことなどにより形成されるが、本発明においては本発明による偏光板または光学フィルムを用いる点を除いて特に限定はなく、従来に準じうる。液晶セルについても、例えば TN型やSTN型、 $\pi$ 型などの任意なタイプのものを用

【0058】液晶セルの片側又は両側に偏光板または光学フィルムを配置した液晶表示装置や、照明システムにバックライトあるいは反射板を用いたものなどの適宜な液晶表示装置を形成することができる。その場合、本発明による偏光板または光学フィルムは液晶セルの片側又は両側に設置することができる。両側に偏光板または光学フィルムを設ける場合、それらは同じものであってもよいし、異なるものであってもよい。さらに、液晶表示装置の形成に際しては、例えば拡散板、アンチグレア

【0059】

【実施例】以下、本発明の構成と効果を具体的に示す実施例等について説明する。なお、各例中、部および%は重量基準である。

【0060】実施例1

(偏光子の調製) 厚さ80 $\mu$ mのポリビニルアルコールフィルムを0.3%のヨウ素水溶液中で染色した後、4

【0061】(透明保護フィルムの作成) 厚さ80 $\mu$ mのトリアセチルセルロースフィルム(以下、TACフィルムという)の片面に、35Wの低圧水銀ランプを用いて10分間紫外線照射した。このときランプからのTACフィルムまでの距離は55mmであり、オゾン濃度は200ppmであった。

【0062】(偏光板の作成) 前記透明保護フィルムの

14

した後、偏光子の両面にロールラミネーターを用いて貼り合わせ、60℃で4分間乾燥することによって偏光板を得た。接着剤層の厚みは0.1 $\mu$ mであった。

【0063】実施例2

実施例1の(透明保護フィルムの作成)において、キセノンエキシマランプを用いて40秒間紫外線を照射したこと以外は、実施例1と同様にして、透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面を処理した。また得られた透明保護フィルムを用いて、実施例1の(偏光板の作成)に進

【0064】比較例1

実施例1の(偏光板の作成)において、前記透明保護フィルムとして紫外線処理していないTACフィルムを用いたこと以外は実施例1の(偏光板の作成)に準じて偏光板を作成した。

【0065】比較例2

実施例1の(偏光板の作成)において、前記透明保護フィルムとして10%の水酸化ナトリウム水溶液によりケン化処理したTACフィルムを用いたこと以外は実施例1の(偏光板の作成)に準じて偏光板を作成した。

【0066】実施例、比較例で用いた透明保護フィルムおよび作成した偏光板について以下の評価を行った。結果を表1に示す。

【0067】(透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面における(酸素の比率/炭素の比率)の値) 実施例、比較例で用いた透明保護フィルム(TACフィルム)の偏光子と接着する面を、X線光電子分光装置(島津製作所製、Kratos AXIS-HSi)を用いてX線出力150W、光電子取り出し角90°にて測定し、構成元素比率を算出し、(酸素の比率/炭素の比率)を算出した。

【0068】(接着力) 実施例および比較例で得られた偏光板を25mm巾に切断したものについて、引っ張り試験機を用いて引っ張り速度300mm/min、室温(25℃)、割断角180°で偏光板からTACフィルムを剥離した。このとき、接着が強く、TACフィルムが剥離せずに破断したものは「破断」とした。結果を表1に示す。

【0069】

【表1】

(9)

特開2002-365429

15

16

	(酸素の比率/炭素の比率)	接着力
実施例1	0.81	破断
実施例2	0.80	破断
比較例1	0.64	0.01N/25mm
比較例2	0.72	破断

表1より透明保護フィルムの偏光子と接着する面に200nm以下の波長の紫外線を照射することで、トリアセチルセルロースフィルム表面のX線光電子分光法による構成元素比率において(酸素の比率/炭素の比率)>0.75となり、接着性が良好となることが認められる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

\*【図1】本発明の偏光板用透明保護フィルムである。

【図2】本発明の偏光板である。

【符号の説明】

1 偏光子

2 接着層

3 透明保護フィルム

a 処理面

\*

【図1】



【図2】



【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成14年5月28日(2002.5.28)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0037

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0037】なお、半透過型偏光板は、上記において反射層で光を反射し、かつ透過するハーフミラー等の半透過型の反射層とすることにより得ることができる。半透過型偏光板は、通常液晶セルの裏側に設けられ、液晶表示装置などを比較的明るい雰囲気中使用する場合には、視認側(表示側)からの入射光を反射させて画像を表示し、比較的暗い雰囲気においては、半透過型偏光板のバックサイドに内蔵されているバックライト等の内蔵光源を使用して画像を表示するタイプの液晶表示装置などを形成できる。すなわち、半透過型偏光板は、明るい雰囲気下では、バックライト等の光源使用のエネルギーを節約でき、比較的暗い雰囲気下においても内蔵光源を用いて使用できるタイプの液晶表示装置などの形成に有用で

ある。

【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0043

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0043】偏光板と撓度向上フィルムを貼り合わせた偏光板は、通常液晶セルの裏側サイドに設けられて使用される。撓度向上フィルムは、液晶表示装置などのバックライトや裏側からの反射などにより自然光が入射すると所定偏光軸の直線偏光または所定方向の円偏光を反射し、他の光は透過する特性を示すもので、撓度向上フィルムを偏光板と積層した偏光板は、バックライト等の光源からの光を入射させて所定偏光状態の透過光を得ると共に、前記所定偏光状態以外の光は透過せずに反射される。この撓度向上フィルム面で反射した光を更にその後ろ側に設けられた反射層等を介し反転させて撓度向上フィルムに再入射させ、その一部又は全部を所定偏光状態の光として透過させて撓度向上フィルムを透過する光の増量を図ると共に、偏光子に吸収させにくい偏光を供給

(10)

特開2002-365429

して液晶表示画像表示等に利用しうる光量の増大を図ることにより輝度を向上させるものである。すなわち、輝度向上フィルムを使用せずに、バックライトなどで液晶セルの裏側から偏光子を通して光を入射した場合には、偏光子の偏光軸に一致していない偏光方向を有する光は、ほとんど偏光子に吸収されてしまい、偏光子を透過してこない。すなわち、用いた偏光子の特性によっても異なるが、およそ50%の光が偏光子に吸収されてしまい、その分、液晶画像表示等に利用しうる光量が減少し、画像が暗くなる。輝度向上フィルムは、偏光子に吸

\* 収められるような偏光方向を有する光を偏光子に入射せずに輝度向上フィルムで一旦反射させ、更にその後ろ側に設けられた反射層等を介して反転させて輝度向上フィルムに再入射させることを繰り返し、この両者間で反射、反転している光の偏光方向が偏光子を通過し得るような偏光方向になった偏光のみを、輝度向上フィルムは透過させて偏光子に供給するので、バックライトなどの光を効率的に液晶表示装置の画像の表示に使用でき、画面を明るくすることができる。

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